

district of Faraidan, and receives the important tributaries of the G-uwa and the Gokun before its junction with the Ab-i-Burujird. A tributary rising in the Kuh-i-Eang has been locally considered the head-water of the Ab-i-Diz.

Leaving the Ab-i-Diz, the path pursues valleys with streams and dry torrent-beds, much wooded with oak and hawthorn, with hills above, buff with uncut sun-cured hay, magnificent pasturage, but scantily supplied with water.

The *lelut*, or oak, grows abundantly in these valleys, and on it is chiefly collected the deposit called *gaz*, a sweetish glaze upon the leaf, which is not produced every year, and which is rather obscure in its origin. When boiled with the leaves it forms a shiny bottle-green mass, but when the water is drained from them and carefully slammed, it cools into a very white paste which, when made up with-rose-water and chopped almonds, is cut into blocks, and is esteemed everywhere. It is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus.¹ The unwatered valleys are wooded with the *PaUurus aculeata* chiefly, and the jujube tree (*Zizyphus vulgaris*), which abounds among the Bakhtiari mountains.

The heat was frightful, and progress was very slow, owing to the low projecting branches of trees, which delayed the baggage and tore some of the tents. In places the path was further obstructed by a species of liana known in New Zealand as "a lawyer," with hooked thorns.

We passed by the steep ledgy village of Shahbadar,

on the roofs of which I rode inadvertently, till
the shouts
of the people showed me my error, and
encamped on
the only available spot which could be
found, a steep,
bare prominence above a hollow, in which is a
spring
surrounded by some fine plane trees. The
Shahbadar
people live in their village for three winter
months only,

¹ Book xvii. c. viii.